

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Published by Chattanooga News Co.
George F. Milton, Editor.
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.

Entered Postoffice as Second-Class
Mail.

Rates of Subscription—Single copy, 5c.
By carrier: One week, 15c; one month,
\$1.00; six months, \$5.00; twelve
months, \$9.00.

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Speaking of coming back, there is
Brand Whitlock.

Ludendorff has also fought and
run away.

Col. George Harvey has come right
out and admitted—several days ago
—that the war is over.

The time limit having expired, it
is presumed that the evacuation
process is now complete.

Peru is apparently of the opinion
that the restitution process should be
extended to America.

No information has ever been re-
ceived concerning whether Emperor
Charles' mother-in-law related.

Senator Poindexter is not skippy
in the number of counts in his in-
dictment of the former Kaiser.

King Winter, who wages relentless
warfare, is the latest belligerent to
take a hand in the Russian situation.

A start has been made to put rail-
road fares back on a peace basis.
Let the good work proceed.

No peace settlement should leave
the Turk an opportunity to complete
his butchery of the Armenians.

South America should be incu-
cated against the war bug before it
stings anybody else.

Recounting the New York vote still
leaves Gov. Whitman considerably
behind the deadline.

Great white cross seen by residents
of Irish coast—Headline. Then it
wasn't the red flag of anarchy.

We have yet to hear of any self-
immolation proposals of Senator
Penrose in the interest of harmony.

If Uncle Sam is not particular
about the matter, Marconi would
prefer to retain control of his wire-
less service.

A cloud at least as large as a man's
hand appears on the horizon of the
peace conference in the threatened
projection of the race question.

Uncle Sam is always gallant with
the ladies, and now the Duchess of
Luxemburg has asked him to re-
present her in making peace.

It has not been explained in this
country on what grounds there is
opposition to a national assembly,
elected by the people, in Germany.

When the family jars of republic-
anism are taken to Chairman Will
Hays, he at once protests that he is
a stranger in the country.

Investigation of the late Kaiser's
commissary disclosed the fact that
he had much goods laid up for many
years in store.

An almost human intelligence is
manifested by those who propose a
political union of Serbia, Bosnia and
the Jugo-Slavs.

The many weddings being an-
nounced and the variety of stations
represented indicate that Cupid is a
democrat.

As illustrating the admixture of
good and—not so good—it is an-
nounced that early snows will be a
benefit to growing wheat.

Only half of the county offices in
Kansas are to be filled by
women. Who dares accuse the sis-
ters of being hogwash?

Cryptic announcements of the
progress of the brewery investiga-
tion serve to keep our curiosity at
fever heat.

The spread of revolution in Ger-
many has deprived the princes—the
few who have not abdicated—of their
mail franking privileges. De-
mocracy is apparently inexorable.

A 144-pound sweet potato has
been sent to Speaker Clark. Now if
some other constituent will come
across with a 'possum, the speaker
will be ready for Thanksgiving.

The fact that Senator Dick thought
it well to incorporate the Pershing
presidential movement recalls Mr.
Hearst's chartered independence
leaves.

If that Knoxville varmint has half
as much sense as Crockett's coon, it
will come in and surrender. They
have summoned the colonel to join in
the chase.

A contemporary suggests that it
may be best to leave the problem of
reconstruction to a committee of the
whole country—a point not without
merit.

If it is all the same to the person
who proposed it, Constantinople is a
little further away than America
wishes to go in order to control some-
thing.

Officials who reside at Washington
should be paid enough to live on, but
we could get along with a smaller
number of jobs were doubled up on
the McAdoo pattern.

Julius Troeltsch could probably per-
form a public service by delaying his
plans for a Dutch republic until
some of the other newly-started ven-
tures are out of the brush.

A state exchange thinks that a
ratio of twenty German prisoners
taken to one lost to the enemy is a
very good showing for those "un-
dramatized American troops."

The fact that a captured German
band could—and would—play "The
Star-Spangled Banner" indicates
that democracy is irresistibly making
progress in the most unexpected
places.

TRYING TO THWART THE PRESIDENT.

"No patriotic American has the
right to stand quiet and see the
president of the country, without any
warrant from such outrageous po-
tentiality and disaster as would be
implied in the general international
adoption of the so-called 'freedom of
the seas.' Such freedom of the seas
means the enslavement of mankind."

Of course the above very extreme
language, imputing to the president
an unpatriotic position, is from the
pen of Theodore Roosevelt.

Not later than during his own ad-
ministration he recommended the
adoption of a resolution in congress
in favor of the freedom of the seas.

In 1907, under his administration,
the American delegation to the
Hague conference endeavored to se-
cure the adoption of the principle.

It was embodied in the treaty which
Benjamin Franklin negotiated with
Prussia. In 1846 we declined to ac-
cede to the resolutions of the council
of Geneva because private property
at sea was not protected, as private
property on land is protected during
war.

Yet the ex-president of the United
States now accuses his successor in
office who has successfully conducted
this great war against Germany, of
taking Germany's position.

It is not true, and if we mistake
not the president in his coming mes-
sage to congress will make the fact
very plain.

We print the above extract from
the article by Mr. Roosevelt just to
show the elements that are being
aroused against the president here
at home. It is thus being advertised
to Europe that the president is on
his way there to undo the results of
the war and deny the allies the
fruits of victory. No wonder, then,
that there is some doubt in the old
world about the intentions of the
president. Gustave Herve, editor of
the Paris Victoire, tells us this doubt
is roused by the "theoretical char-
acter of the fourteen points". The
London Saturday Review is more
blunt.

It fears the president because he
is an idealist and these "sometimes
are very dangerous people," he says.
"It is just because we know the in-
dependence of his mind and the
purity of his purpose that we are
afraid of him." The London Evening
Standard has the old idea, as the
Literary Digest expresses it, that
the president desires "to let the Ger-
mans down lightly," and that he
will not exact "stern reparation for
German crimes in France and Bel-
gium."

And this comes after the presi-
dent's very stern manner as shown
in the conduct of the armistice ne-
gotiations. Certainly he did not let
them down lightly.

We shall not attempt to read the
president's mind. We may only
judge by his previous speeches and
writings.

This he has clearly indicated: He
has a consuming desire to lift from
the burden of mankind the growing
burden of frightful war, and he has
sought to know the causes of war
and applying the principles thus ar-
rived at to lead on to a different
condition after this war. The fun-
damentals which the president has
indicated as necessary for a just and
lasting peace are: Frankness, live
and let live in an economic way,
the laying down of arms, good will,
confidence instead of fear, and finally
the union of all civilized governments
in a parliament of the world, with
power to carry out its decisions.

With such a program carried out,
and as is seen the spiritual recon-
struction laid stress on as much as
the political and material, then what
would be the need of retaining the
right to attack private property at
sea? For centuries it has been pro-
tected, to a degree, on land, but as
soon as it was put on ships the law
was completely changed.

Disarmament has seemed the
empty dream of visionaries. But
those who saw the surrender of the
grand fleet the other day should not
despair. With Germany's left hand
paralyzed the beginning is made. As
the San Francisco Chronicle said:

"In point of mere magnificence,
there is, of course, nothing which
compares with the surrender of the
German fleet, the greatest naval sur-
render in all history. Would that the
agreement—among the member na-
tions—to furnish force—if the league
should consider it necessary—to re-
strain any one of its members who
refused pacific means of settlement.
But these are things upon which the
people are entitled to patient explana-
tion."

"Contrast it with that picture of
the Last Valley, the surrender of all
that was left of the once mighty
Carthaginian fleet!"

"And if there is a cloud or the sign
of a cloud menacing the sunshine of
a world at peace it is in the plans
for building larger and larger fleets,
not of the larger and larger fleets, not of
passenger but of fighting airplanes.
With Germany robbed of both her
fleet and fighting airships, Austria
about a warship to her name and the
Dardanelles now free, against whom
do we want to go on building more
and more warships and battle-
planes? Is not our victory the an-
swer to all who dare defy the peace
of man?"

"The trouble about continued mili-
tary establishments is the mental at-
mosphere they create. Bishop Gore,
who visited Chattanooga, has the
thought very concisely expressed in
this expression:

"I read to hear it proposed in
this country to make permanent pro-
vision for universal military service.
I know that the motives of those
who desire to see this may be good.
They see the advantage for the
youth of military service. It teaches
discipline. But it seems to me quite
impossible that you can go so far
in turning all nations into armed
corps without developing and main-
taining the military spirit in all na-
tions, which is sure to break out in
wars. Militarism has a great fasci-
nation, and it is not too much to
say that the privilege that comes
upon the discipline of the army as
the surest method of quelling the
rising power of democracy."

The cost is also going to be tre-
mendous, especially for the United
States, which spends many times as
much on a soldier as on any other of
the countries. We cannot close this

FOR VICTORY AND PEACE AND THOSE WHO MADE THEM POSSIBLE

article, we believe, with anything
which emphasizes this thought more
than the language of H. G. Wells, the
author of "Mr. Britling".

"When this war concludes, unless
it concludes in some absolutely con-
vincing world pacification, it is mani-
fest that there will have to be added
to the army and navy of our former
ideas, and kept always in a state of
acute preparedness, a vast air fleet,
a vast antiaircraft equipment, a vast
extension of the navy for submarine
and antiaircraft work, a huge,
constantly developing tank force, a
drilled population, and a huge estab-
lishment of war factories. We shall,
indeed, be eaten up by armaments
compared with which the armaments
of 1913 will seem trivial miniatures."

"Peace under insecure conditions,
even if it brings a certain cessation
of the slaughter, will bring but little
relief of the burdens of armament.
The means will be devised upon which
bear these burdens still, without any
of the stir and excitement of actual
war or any hope of an end. Men of
the laboring class, no longer under
military discipline, will be packed in
armament factories, engaged upon
the endless tasks of preparedness.
Food and every amenity of life will
remain, as now, the skimmed prod-
uction of a fringe of inferior work-
ers. Prices will continue to soar
above wages."

The president has won a great
victory in securing adherence to his
fourteen points and it is a pity he
has not the united support of our
people. His league of nations, with
its corollaries disarmament, full eco-
nomic co-operation and freedom of
the seas, are necessary to save civiliza-
tion from absolute collapse.

The president, of course, does not favor
disbanding all armies and junking
all navies. We may get to that
in the millennium. For the present
we will merely reduce armament to
a defensive basis. He doesn't
mean free trade, only a cessation of
discriminative economic wars. He
means to lay stress rather on the
spiritual than the material, to guar-
antee to men their own governments
and take away the fear of ambitious
aggression. To do this the world
must unite on a plan, which perhaps
will require a mutuality of sacrifice.

There are several senators given to
the habit of making extreme and
radical statements. And quite fre-
quently the language used is itself
unnecessarily exasperating. One of
these senators is Mr. Reed, of Mis-
souri. His allusion, the other day,
to the hypothetical army, which he
thought would be required by a
league of nations, "as strong enough
to defeat the United States," and
that any man who helped to create
such an army "is a greater traitor
than Aaron Burr" is a case in point.

This statement provoked wide com-
ment, but this in most instances was
purely denunciatory. Few papers at-
tempted to meet and dispel the point
raised by the senator—as we think
should be done—which does not seem
impracticable.

A senator may raise a very per-
tinent issue in a very ill-natured
way. The natural impulse is to re-
tor in kind. But this, we believe,
never gets us anywhere. There are
many friends of disarmament,
permanent peace and a possible
league of nations who have not yet
worked out all of the details in their
minds. Some of them have hesitated
over the very matters to which Sen-
ator Reed refers. They would prob-
ably relish information as to just
how much military force is con-
templated for the league and what ar-
rangements for its supreme command
are had in mind, though they are not
nearly so much perturbed as the
senator, who wants to be shown.
Consequently they would appreciate
some discussion even of purely
captious objections.

We are glad to note a tendency
of a few newspapers to discuss the mat-
ter on its merits. One of these is
the Birmingham Ledger which reas-
sons, correctly we think, that the
impelling justification for a league of
nations is the fact that it will ob-
viate the necessity of a great mili-
tary establishment. Such papers do
not consider that an army large
enough "to defeat the United States"
will be necessary, though, as a mat-
ter of fact, Foch has recently com-
manded an army which could do that
—if possible—and without scar-
ing anybody in this country. The germ
of the league idea seems to be an
agreement—among the member na-
tions—to furnish force—if the league
should consider it necessary—to re-
strain any one of its members who
refused pacific means of settlement.
But these are things upon which the
people are entitled to patient explana-
tion."

Most of our readers remember the
nauseating stories of a year or two
ago of the alleged German practice
of extracting fats for war uses from
the bodies of dead soldiers. Whether
these stories were well founded has
never been clearly established. But it
is true that there were numerous
plants and a considerable industry in
the extraction of fats and oils from
bones of animals, whose flesh was
used for food.

The processes employed in these
plants are said to have been devel-
oped to the point of extreme effi-
ciency, and are also said to have
been very profitable to their proprie-
tors. These facts go to show the
great resourcefulness of man when
driven to use his wits in devising
means of self-preservation. It is
significant sidelight on the methods
which enabled Germany to hold out
against the allies so much longer
than the world thought possible.

Tomorrow is the annual Thank-
sgiving day. Certainly this country
has much for which to give thanks.
We ought to get as close to the Di-
vine Maker as possible on this oc-
casion.

Liberty bonds, carried in the
pocket, are said to have stopped a
bullet in a Mississippi shooting af-
ray the other day. They are also
thought to have had something to do
with stopping German bullets.

Nothing the report of Mackenzie's
alleged refusal to fight the British, a
correspondent of the Nashville Ban-
ner suggests that the name sounds
as if of British origin. Of Irish
rather.

By all means an auditorium me-
morial. No more worthy undertak-
ing has been proposed.

THIRTIETH COMES HOME.

Return of the Thirtieth division
soon is indicated by the dispatches.

This will be joyous news to thou-
sands of families in Tennessee, North
and South Carolina, and the District
of Columbia, from whose national
guard troops the Thirtieth was or-
ganized.

No American division has made a
more glorious record than the Thirtieth.
It has justified its nickname,
"Old Hickory," on the hardest fought
battlefields of Europe.

Its first exploit was the recapture
of Kemmel hill in Flanders.
Ludendorff's final defeat was com-
pelled by the breaking of the Hind-
enburg line. It was the Thirtieth,
with the Twenty-seventh, together
with the British troops, which near
St. Quentin, on Oct. 7, won that vic-
tory which will go into history. The
Twenty-seventh was composed of
New York guardsmen. Thus sons of
the blue and the gray united in that
historic encounter.

Our own old Third Tennessee is in
the Thirtieth. We shall give them
a welcome such as they have earned.
The Thirtieth and the Third, to-
gether, were not with the division in
the recapture of Mount Kemmel or
the attack on the Hindenburg line.
They were transferred to the Seventy-
ninth division, and were in the
great battle at the St. Mihiel sector.

The Tennessee artillerymen re-
ceived their baptism of fire, and to
them belongs part of the credit for
the great victory won. Also they were
in the fighting east of the Meuse
right to the close of the war.

We have every reason to be proud
of every Tennessee organization in
the war.

A PROPER SENTIMENT.
Col. Roosevelt has notified the war
department that he doesn't wish the
remains of his son, Capt. Quentin
Roosevelt, brought back from France.
He would prefer that the grave re-
main where it is, and in addition to
the markers erected by the Ameri-
can soldiers, he is going to place one
of stone. Very shortly Col. and Mrs.
Roosevelt will visit the spot hallowed
to them, as it will be to all Ameri-
cans who revere the memory of a
brave and patriotic American, who
died for his country and for the
world.

We believe that the sentiment of
Col. Roosevelt is that which will be
felt by most bereaved parents, whose
sons have made the supreme sacri-
fice. Let them rest in the soil of
France and Belgium and Italy which
they have died to save from the
heels of the oppressor. Every Ameri-
can soldier's grave is answer of
America to the question, "Am I my
brother's keeper?" We came and
made our sacrifice with that of other
nations in order that future genera-
tions might be free. Let them not
be taken from the soil they have
helped make free. Let the United
States establish there its national
cemetery where the graves may be
cared for with tender care.

That memorial auditorium seems
to be a growing proposition.

RIPLING RHYMES
By Walt Mason.

Safe Traveling.
It fills me with emotion, that peace
enjoys a boom; we soon may sail the
ocean, and have no thought of doom.
We'll board the vessels runnin' to Liver-
pool and London, and need not strap
ourselves in, or dress in a billy bomb.
The terror of the waters has had its little
day; the submarine that slaughters,
can't make the business pay; we'll have
a trip to Cadix, and take along the li-
dies, nor have a fear that hedges will
break out on the way. I long to cross
the sea, and see the world, and visit
Poland-China, and lamp the
Zuyder Zee; but thinking of the dangers
awaiting pilgrim strangers, and giddy
ocean rangers, had put cold feet on me.
I curbed my lust to wander to far off
shores and isles; I couldn't bear to pon-
der on sinking seven miles. It made me
shrink and shiver to think of billows
dark, of yielding up my liver to some
abnormal shark, of drink in a quarrel,
that I might point a moral, and lying in
the coral, all silent, cold and stark.
But soon the ocean highways will be as
safe as the land, and we'll be
myrtle shaded lanes, and buy new hats in
Paris, a while in Brussels tarry and
snooping around in Spain.

(Copyright by George Matthew Adams.)

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF AIR RAID ON TRANQUIL FRENCH VILLAGE

Correspondent Views Atrocities From Hilltop—One
Must Live Through Terrors To Fully Appreciate
the Position.

With the American Army in France,
—(I. N. S.)—it isn't pleasant to be
bombed out of sound sleep and out
of bed fifteen nights in twenty. It is
more unpleasant to learn that civi-
lians, chiefly women and children,
have been crushed or blown to atoms
a block or two away.

The terrors of night air raids must
be lived through to be understood. It
is difficult to describe them. You feel
as helpless as a caged animal while
the carnage is on. After the first two
or three raids you become more or less
reconciled, but you never lose your re-
spect for the bombs. The persons who
say they do are boasting.

I know of officers whose bravery on
the field of battle is unquestioned, who
dread night bombs. With experience
you accept the gambler's chance.

One night I was so fagged after
trailing a battle that I refused to leave
my bed in a town back of the lines,
on the theory that rushing half clad
to the cellar where some score or more
of men, women and children shivered
with blanched faces, would be wasted
effort. The dawn of a direct hit.

Torpedo bombs have a habit of re-
ducing even large buildings to splin-
tering wood, twisted metal and pow-
dered brick and mortar, clear to the
foundations, when they strike true.

That night as I lay near an open
window on the top landing of a small
French hotel I saw the rocket-like
burst of shrapnel from anti-aircraft
guns and the blinding flashes when
the great explosion came. I saw the
building I heard a building collapse
a few blocks distant. It sounded as
if enormous jaws had crushed the
structure.

The Gothas came back three times
that night. And they came the next
night and the next and for several
nights. The old slogan of the army
barracks was worked overtime and
the town cannon, three bombs from
which warned inhabitants to take
cover.

The Gothas dropped bombs near all
the hospitals the following night,
killing a nurse and wounding French
and American soldiers. Patients who
had to be hustled to the caves. They
set fire to a hospital garage, and
while French and American soldiers
were trying to save the ambulances
the Huns swept back, dropped more
bombs and machine-gunned the fire-
fighters. I saw that performance
again and it escaped any melodrama
one could conceive.

French folks are amazingly brave
and stoic, but repeated air raids have
their effect on the populace. On the
third night whole families tramped
at dusk to the caves and bars push-
ing mattresses and blankets in wheel-
barrows and carrying family treas-
ures in satchels and handkerchiefs.
You were compelled to dine hours
earlier to give hotel staffs a chance
to seek shelter. Hundreds went to the
fields, where they remained until
morning.

Under caves, built by the civil au-
thorities were swarmed. I spent an
hour in several. Talk about film pic-
tures. Fancy being squeezed in wheel-
barrows, the bowels of the earth and re-
inforced with stout walls of rock and
cement, lined from door to inner walls
with women and children lying on
hastily made beds.

Faces showed wan in the light of a
few spluttering candles, but when the
cannon ceased, every light was ex-
tinguished. Now and then a flash-
light shown when somebody searched
for something and the brief glare
would show the white head of an old
woman or a babe at its mother's
breast.

The buzz of conversation was fol-
lowed by uneasy silence. Even in
these depths the boom of protecting
cannon was heard, and when bombs
dropped, the iron thuds of the aban-
doned. If the hit was close, distinct
convulsions were felt. These fright-
ened the young and the aged, whose
nerves were frayed by nights spent
thus, away from the comfort of their
homes.

Fancy men and women more than
four score compelled to sleep in these
dungeons, devoid of ventilation save
when the door was cautiously opened
to permit fresh air, every light was
extinguished. I visited enormous wine cellars in the
Champagne region where thousands
of inhabitants find refuge during the
raids, each family plotting out its re-
spective nook and corner to avoid the
feet of late arrivals.

Fully as interesting were the scenes
in the fields. There is only one sav-
ing feature about night air raids—
they never occur in bad weather.
Nights, especially the full of the
moon, are when enemy fliers do their
dirty work, killing and maiming
non-combatants and the innocent
women and children.

After trusting to fate and a higher
power a dozen of nights, several of us
correspondents went to the hill over-
looking the city to see how we could
appear from the outside looking in
and to spend the night with the re-
fugees. The city lay in a hollow.
The famous cathedral erected in the
fourteenth century loomed high above
the red-tiled houses bathed in moon-
light. A more tranquil scene

TWO SEA DISASTERS

Mercedes Sunk in North Sea—Survivors
of Casapedia Crew Land at
Falmouth.

London, Nov. 27.—The Scotch steam-
ship Mercedes, 4,519 tons, has been sunk
by a mine in the North sea with the
loss of three lives, Lloyd's announced
today. The ship was bound from Rot-
terdam.

Crew Landed.
London, Nov. 27.—Thirty-five mem-
bers of the crew and three passengers
from the steamer Casapedia, which
founded off New Foundland on Nov.
17, have landed at Falmouth.

A St. John's dispatch on Nov. 17 said
a radio message had been received there
from the Casapedia stating that she
was in a sinking condition off Cape
Race. No further particulars were
given, but it was thought the ship had
been damaged in a terrible storm which
swept the Nova Scotia and New
Foundland coasts on Nov. 16 and 17.

CARDINAL WILL ASSIST
High Dignitaries to Take Part in Ameri-
can Service.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Cardinal Mercier,
Belgium, will assist at the American
Thanksgiving Day service at the Church
of the Madeleine, according to the Croi-
x. The service was organized by the
Knights of Columbus. Other church
dignitaries who will take part will be
the Archbishops of Reims and Cambray,
and the bishops of Amiens, Lille and
Soissons.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Hor-
lick's Malted Milk, very digestible.
(A.S.)

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